

PROCEEDINGS BOARD  
MAYOR AND CITY  
ALDERMEN, SEPT

**Regular Monthly Meeting City Council**

State of Mississippi, Hancock County, City of Bay St. Louis.  
A regular meeting of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Bay St. Louis was held at the City Hall on Saturday, the 4th day of October, 1924, at 6 o'clock P.M.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

The reports various city officers were read and approved. The financial report was ordered spread upon the minutes, the others filed.

Moved by Alderman R. S. Blaize, seconded by Alderman L. C. Carver and carried, that the bid of Joseph Schwartz Mill Supply Co. for 4-10 cent zinc mine, approximately 1,800

Moved by Alderman R. S. Blaize seconded by Alderman W. C. Sick and carried that bid of A. R. Johnston for building waterworks mainpinner House and Lid of A. J. McLeod for lumber, bid of C. C. McDonald for factory work roofing brick, cement, etc., was accepted.

seconded by Alderman W. C. Sick and carried, that Ferd Ramond be employed as inspector to superintend and inspect building of house, lumber and material, his compensation to be 4 per cent of cost.

Moved by Alderman W. C. Sick, seconded by Alderman R. S. Blaize and carried, that the city donate to Cedar Rest Cemetery the amount of \$100.00.

Mayor R. W. Webb appointed the

same wagon driver for six months was being ratified by the Board.

Mayor R. W. Webb appointed J. G. Galtus as the new wagon driver. J. Galtus is a well known wagoner at January 1st, 1925, when he was ratified by the Board.

Moved by Alderman L. C. Carver, seconded by Alderman R. S. Blaize and carried, that the City Secretary be authorized and directed to deliver to F. H. Hutchinson the sum of \$25.00 which he desires and takes his receipt therefor for the record of the Secretary.

Moved by Alderman Sick, seconded by Alderman R. S. Blaize, and carried, that Mrs. J. F. Hutchinson be and is hereby appointed to collect

city, her compensation to be 50 per cent of amount recovered only, the city to pay no expense on anything else but the 50 per cent.

Moved by Alderman R. S. Blaize, seconded by Alderman Sick, and carried, that the services of Dr. Cain be discontinued.

Moved by Alderman R. S. Blaizis, seconded by Alderman L. C. Carver, the following motion was unanimously carried:

That the County Public Health Unit be and is hereby authorized to use as much of the lower floor of the City Hall as may be necessary for their work, for such period of time as the health department is in existence in Hancock county. That the county to pay all expenses in repairing and arranging the rooms, etc.

That the Street Commissioner be and is hereby authorized and directed to cause the sidewalk on the west side of the First Ward, between the intersection of the First and Second Streets, to be repaired and placed in a good, safe, substantial condition, and that upon the failure of Mr. DeBen to so repair said sidewalk within the time specified, the Street Commissioner proceed to place said sidewalk in a safe condition and report to the Board as to the cost, etc.

**NOTICE**

**To Remove Weeds, Grass, Growth, Etc.**  
In the City of Bay St. Louis, Miss.  
You are hereby notified that the following persons have been notified to remove weeds, grass and growth on your property above described is a public nuisance and is hereby ordered to be removed from said property within the time specified.

property within next ten days, as provided for by ordinance of the City, for the protection of public health.

Failure to comply with this notice is a violation of law, punishable by a fine and the removal of the weeds, grass and growth by the City at your expense.

By order of the Board.

Moved by Alderman G. Y. Blaizot, seconded by Alderman Carver, and carried, that the public be and is hereby notified to clean all of their

property of weeds and bushes all place all property in the city in clean( sanitary condition, and upon failure so to do they will be prosecuted as provided by ordinances of

the city, and notice be published by the Secretary.

Moved by Alderman R. S. Blaine,  
seconded by Alderman Carver, and  
carried unanimously, that the fol-  
lowing resolution be adopted:  
Whereas Section 3, Chapter 203

of the Laws of the State of Mississippi of 1918, provided that no warrant shall be issued by any court

ment shall be issued by any county, municipality, unless there is sufficient money in the particular fund.

from which the allowance is made to pay such warrants, and whereas the City of New St. Louis has no money

(Continued on Page Three.)

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## THE SEA COAST ECHO

C. G. Moreau, Editor and Publisher

Official Journal of The Board of Supervisors, Hancock County, Miss.  
Official Journal of Board of Mayor and Aldermen City of Bay St. Louis.

### BROADCASTINGS.

Somebody has estimated that the handshaking from one election would milk every cow in the United States.

When you hear a man say, "Go ahead and bob it," you don't have to guess who is boss at his house.

It's easy to put up a bluff in a big city, but in the small town everybody knows the size of your bank roll.

The farmer would feel lots better about improving his condition if everybody else wasn't in such a hurry to take credit for it.

One reason why young men can't see anything to Latin and Greek is they know some bricklayers get as high as \$15 a day.

The first question the round-the-world flyers asked on landing in America was, "When do we eat?" They're Americans, all right.

That back-to-Africa movement won't get very far as long as this country is willing to pay colored jazz bands big wages.

We still believe the average wife would be as satisfying as a sweetheart if her husband would only treat her that way.

Our idea of a brave man is the doctor who attends a man for nervous breakdown and advises him to go out and get a steady job.

We're not wasting any sympathy on the hairpin makers. We worried about the corkscrew manufacturers—and they're still in business.

Our advice to all young men is: When in business, put it in writing; when in love, never write it.

The greatest riddle in this country is the woman who has her husband arrested for beating her and then sobs and cries for fear the judge won't let him go scot free.

Every woman would take a vacation if it wasn't for the fact that she fears everything around the house would go to smash.

Most girls are pretty independent. But none of them have forgotten how to say, "Charge it to Dad."

A Missouri congressman wants a law to stop the transportation of pistols by mail. How about females?

Still another thing we have to be thankful for is we didn't lose our head a few years ago and buy up a lot of those German marks.

A good many times the man with one foot on the gas has the other foot in the grave and doesn't know it.

Main trouble with most of our legislators is that they first pass a law and then pass the buck.

### MISSISSIPPI INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITY MAY BE NEAR AT HAND.

Effort of Mississippi Power Company to Extend High Power Transmission Lines to the State Brings It Nearer.

One of the interesting advances of the distribution of electrical power has been recently announced in the work of the Mississippi Power Company whose surveying crews are now laying plans for the construction of high power transmission lines and an electrical distribution system through Iuka, in Tishomingo county, and ultimately to be carried on to the other cities of this section.

The providing of this power is made possible through the Alabama Power Company's extension system and but the first lap in Mississippi in the development of giant super-power distribution that can be extended to all sections of this State for the upbuilding of industry.

It is understood that the rates to be in effect in this new system of power distribution are reasonable and much lower than the rates in some other sections of the South.

The people of Mississippi should consider this new development as one of vast importance, making possible to realize potentialities of gigantic proportions in the upbuilding of industry, and thereby the creating a great security in the stabilizing of agriculture in the State.

Co-operation upon the part of the communities to be served by this super power system is much in evidence and communities should realize the great benefits to accrue from development of this character.

### FORMER REVENUE AGENT GETS BLOW.

Robertson Has No Standing in Court If Miller Fails to Approve.

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 23.—Judge W. H. Potter, of the circuit court, has decided that State Revenue Agent Stokes V. Robertson has no standing in court in the prosecution of tax suits without the approval of the present revenue agent, W. J. Miller.

Mr. Robertson had filed a large number of these back-tax suits against the railroads, insurance companies and others a day or two before he retired from office last January.

The Legislature sought to abate these suits, and passed a bill to the effect that such prosecutions should be left to the discretion of the present revenue agent. That official said he has had no opportunity to pass on the merits of the hundreds of cases worked up by Mr. Robertson for the reason that his predecessor's office has never turned over to him the records in any of these cases.

Chancellor Stricker held that Mr. Robertson should turn over the records of the office to his successor and that in sixty days he did not, and the present revenue agent did not have the suits, they would have to be dismissed.

Pass Christian was well represented at the meeting, and the meeting was held at the home of Mr. C. G. Moreau.

### A QUIET CAMPAIGN.

For the next few weeks voters of cities, and especially those who live out in the rural sections, are going to be courted and flattered on all sides. One set of flatterers will be after the farmer's vote and another set after the money he received from the crops he harvested this year.

The game is now at its height all over the nation.

But we believe the schemers are going to get left this time, however. The lack of interest in the campaign shows that a vast majority of voters are doing their own thinking now, instead of letting a professional politician or hired stump speaker do it for them. They realize, too, that the time they spend in arguing politics can be used to better advantage in their places of business or on their farms. More of them than ever are now reading newspapers; from those papers getting the information which enables them to form their own ideas as to what is best for the nation. It is declared to be the quietest campaign for forty years—and it is easily understood.

The old day of deception in politics is past. You can't make a man believe now that the country is going to the dogs the day after election if his favorite candidate doesn't win. And he has also come to know that the successful candidates are going to do pretty much as they please when they get to Washington or the State capital, regardless of whatever promises they might have made when they were soliciting votes. The voter has to a large extent lost interest in old-time campaign methods. He is more for business than politics now, and the country doesn't seem to be suffering to any great extent by reason of the change.

### THEY HAVEN'T CHANGED.

Does anyone remember now the dreadful pictures that were painted a few years ago of what would happen if the women got the ballot? We do. We remember some fellows said the women, if allowed to vote, would quarrel with their husbands and argue politics until they neglected their homes; that they would neglect their children. Others said they didn't understand the business end of politics or of running the country, and that if put on an equality with men the whole social framework of our nation would soon fall; that men would lose respect for womanhood, and all that. But we see differently now. With but very few exceptions they are going right along as they did before—being ideal wives and mothers and not seeking either public office or a lot of notoriety. Of course, there are some women who insist upon flaunting themselves in the face of the public, but they would have done this even if they hadn't been given the ballot. But the sensible woman—the kind sensible men pick for wives—didn't change with the constitution. And we don't believe they ever will.

### OLD-FASHIONED MOTHERS.

A well known citizen of this city showed us a paper recently containing a note to the effect that an old-fashioned mother was invited to speak before a high-brow mothers' club in a distant city not long ago on "Rearing Children." The article says she almost broke up the club when she arose and said:

"I feed 'em good, old-fashioned food like bread and milk, mashed potatoes, steak, mush, vegetable soup, pancakes and pie. When they want to wade in the mud I let 'em. If they don't get up when I call 'em or try sassing me or doing something I've warned 'em not to do, I cut off a peach sprout and give 'em a good tanning. When they get the stomach ache, I dose 'em myself. That's all I do to keep 'em in line, except that if they get in bad with the teacher at school I usually find out why; and if the teacher licked 'em and they needed it, I give 'em another so they'll remember it. And they really do pretty well."

The club voted down her application for membership—because "she is too old-fashioned."

### RAISING CATS.

Now, here is something worth while, something most any enterprising citizen of Bay St. Louis can reflect over, and from which he can probably get the idea for a business that will make him a fortune. New York fur men are buying the skins of common, ordinary house cats—the kind that make most of us wish for a shotgun or a bootjack. They say they have discovered a process whereby cat skins can be tanned until they are as flexible and wear resisting as fox skins, and that they can be made to take black dye satisfactorily. These skins make fur garments as beautiful as most anything now on the market. So the cat that has never been of any more service than to catch a few mice and look comfortable before the fireplace, may at last prove to be an important part of our commercial life. And who knows but we may some day have a flourishing "cat tannery" right here in our community?

Pass Christian was well represented at the meeting, and the meeting was held at the home of Mr. C. G. Moreau.

### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

A Three-Minute Paper Given at the Women's Study Club, Bay St. Louis, Miss.

By MRS. C. L. HORTON.

Wherever husbandry has been found in highest esteem there has also been found a people advanced in civilization. The Scripture abounds in allusion to flocks, herds and the produce of the field. The ancient Egyptians, we are told, knew the advantages of crop rotation, and so, coming to us through the ages as it has, it is almost impossible to understand the range of this department of the United States, such has been its phenomenal growth during the past century.

Henry C. Wallace, the present secretary, is charged with the work of promoting agriculture in its broadest sense. He exercises general supervision and control over the affairs of the department, formulates and establishes the general policies to be pursued by its various branches and offices, a few of which I shall place before you.

Since the time of Washington, who urged the advancement of agriculture in his message to the first Congress, up to this day and time there has been no lack of appreciation of agriculture in the United States.

At the close of the eighteenth century the greater part of our population was farmers. There being few markets available, the farms were small. As the population increased, the frontier being gradually pushed into the interior of the continent, each new outpost became an agricultural center.

The exceeding care in the execution of deeds of conveyance in early days, containing minute descriptions of seller and realty, warrant the belief that land was held at a means of producing wealth. These pioneer farmers derived their methods from the countries from which they came, and oftentimes failed because lacking adaptability to new conditions of soil and climate. Their instruments were crude and their practices wasteful. It required a full hundred years for Americans to realize that the productivity of their land was limited and that the soil could be exhausted. The conditions were finally overcome, with the results known today by and through our own department of agriculture.

Fairs have been helpful educators and nearly every State of the Union has a board of agriculture, issuing reports for the advancement of farming interests.

In 1892 Congress set aside 30,000 acres for each congressman to ensure the permanent endowment of an agricultural college for each State, and in 1890 a further grant was made to each State of the maximum annual value of \$25,000.

These colleges have experimented stations connected with them, the people coming to see that the underlying principles of farming were as important as the older branches of science.

A foremost branch fostered by this department is the dairy, creameries and cheese factories.

Silos for the storage of green forage crops have overcome many difficulties for the farmer.

Contributory to the advancement of husbandry is the progress in veterinary science. All breeds of domestic animals have improved during the century.

Tables of feeding standards are tested by this department and resubmitted to a constantly widening development.

The study of entomology is giving its quota of usefulness by distinguishing the harmful from the useful insect. Plants, like animals, are selected and improved. This study now employing the minds of our foremost agricultural authorities. For example, corn can now be raised at will to a high or low protein or oil content or other constituent.

Our experimental stations in agriculture have been made after those in Europe, joint researches being made in connection with them.

In fact, our United States is reducing agriculture in all its branches to such a science that the likelihood of failure is becoming less and less. Haphazard methods are replaced by scientific practices which lead to results foreknown.

By exceeding my time limit I could go on indefinitely and give you facts regarding this department and the work included under its head, but I fear it would also tire you.

Warner says, "Blessed be agriculture, if one does not have too much of it." Edison considers being on a farm the nearest approach to happiness of which a human is capable. Hill contends that "not armies nor navies nor commerce or diversity of manufacture or anything other than the farm is the anchor which will hold through the storms of time."

I think we can all agree with Jefferson when he says "Let the farmer for evermore be honored in his calling, for they who labor in the earth are the chosen people of God."

### HARRISON GIVES HIS ENTIRE TIME.

Mississippi Senator Is in Campaign Until End—Opens at Cleveland. Sixteen Dates Set.

Senator Harrison opened the campaign in Cleveland, Ohio, September 29th with a noon meeting, speaking to the Jefferson Club banquet.

### KEY TO THE SITUATION.

One of the most important factors in the situation is the attitude of the public office.

We have seen that the note which rang out clearest and loudest from every stump in the campaign, a year ago, and which was echoed most persistently in the newspapers, was the cry for a reduction of taxes. No candidate for public office dared say that taxes could be reduced, without impairment of administrative functions in the several departments of government, although many may have seen that it could be done. The people cried for lower taxes and the candidate, without exception, said that demand should be satisfied. Among the aspirants for the governorship and the Legislature, this pledge was most ardently made, because it was in their power, peculiarly, to keep it.

Possibly those who made their promises loudest and most convincing were elected. We do not know. But they, at least, were not silent or reticent on this score. The successful candidates were, one and all, earnest apostles and advocates of this ill-advised program.

When they got together in Jackson last January they began to discover that they were perhaps a little hasty in making this promise; they found out that, under the prevailing levy, revenues were inadequate to meet the State's budget of expenditures and more money must be provided.

The promise to reduce the ad valorem levy was too fresh in the public mind and in theirs to be ignored; therefore, it became necessary to find some new sources of revenue. As already stated, the whole domain of excise sources was first exhausted, and still the clamor persisted for more money. The wiser and more courageous proposed to meet the issue fairly and squarely by confessing their mistake in making a promise that could not be kept, and then proceed, in a business-like way, to reduce expenses to a minimum and make the ad valorem levy adequate to meet this diminished budget.

Another group believed that a better assessment method would bring under personal property a vast amount of personal property, now escaping taxation altogether; sufficient indeed to meet the deficit. It was a difficult situation, demanding both courage and wisdom to meet it satisfactorily. But these initial steps did not appear to be dominant; the policy of avoidance and evasion prevailed; the line of least resistance was sought and the income tax of 1912, that had lain inoperative and harmless for more than a decade, was dragged out, revitalized and made into the most offensive instrument of inquisition and extortion ever known to any government to get money for its needs. When this thing was brought forth the Legislature was tried to the point of exhaustion, and men were ready to accept anything that would bring rest and relief from the fruitless struggle in which they were engaged. The proposition of this measure, apparently alone, was aware of its oppressive and offensive provisions; otherwise it would never have gotten as far as the calendar of either house. Men accepted it because it promised money without increasing the ad valorem tax, and they were tired. We cannot believe that, understanding clearly the injurious character and burdensome provisions of that act, any Mississippi Legislature would be willing to take the responsibility for a measure so iniquitous.

It was the product of minds, grown tired of doing, and seeking means to keep the fever of a promise already violated in its spirit. It was the product of weakness, joined with fatigue and like the whole brood of such progeny, it became abhorrent as soon as its features were examined, and its ugliness revealed. It is an outcome today, and its paternity unacknowledged; no father proudly claims it. It is known as the income tax of 1924, and goes otherwise as unacknowledged and unidentified. Some call it the Whitefield law, but we have not yet heard of the governor "pointing to it with pride" as one of the achievements of this administration.

### CHANCERY SUMMONS.

The State of Mississippi, To Mrs. Mary E. Keltz, Dr. E. S. Keltz, Rosa E. Keltz, Nettie C. Keltz, Mrs. Louise Keltz and Edna Keltz Warnock, and the "unknown heirs" of Dr. Gustav Keltz, deceased.

You are commanded to appear before the Chancery Court of Hancock County, Mississippi, on the fourth Monday of October, 1924, to defend the suit in said Court of Birdie Mae Manter, herein named as plaintiff, against the defendants, to probate the will of Dr. Gustav Keltz, deceased, wherein you are defendants.

This 3rd day of October, A. D. 1924. A. A. KERGOSEIN, Clerk. By A. G. FAYRE, D. C.

### CHANCERY SUMMONS—No. 2758.

The State of Mississippi, To Knell Maiter.

You are commanded to appear before the Chancery Court of the County of Hancock, in said State, on the 4th Monday of October, A. D. 1924, to defend the suit in said Court of Birdie Mae Manter, wherein you are a defendant.

This 3rd day of October, A. D. 1924. A. A. KERGOSEIN, Clerk. By A. G. FAYRE, D. C.

### CHANCERY SUMMONS—No. 2757.

The State of Mississippi, To Willie Shackelford.

You are commanded to appear before the Chancery Court of the County of Hancock, in said State, on the 4th Monday of October, A. D. 1924, to defend the suit in said Court of Birdie Mae Manter, wherein you are a defendant.

This 3rd day of October, A. D. 1924. A. A. KERGOSEIN, Clerk. By A. G. FAYRE, D. C.

### FORD BATTERIES NOW \$18.50

This is a Genuine Ford Product. Fully Guaranteed. A 13-Plate Battery constructed of the highest quality materials and having the latest improvements.

### CHARTER OF INCORPORATION OF THE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Article 1. The purpose of this Association is to provide a safe and sound place for the accumulation of funds for the purpose of making loans to members and non-members for the improvement of property for building homes and other buildings and improvements, and to acquire title by foreclosure or purchase of real estate upon which loans have been made, and to improve, lease and sell same; to borrow money and to hypothecate its securities; and to do all things incident to the conduct of a building and loan association.

Article 2. The members of this Association shall be: 1. Amount of capital stock shall consist of ten thousand dollars of full paid stock and also series installment stock, of not more than five hundred shares in any one series.

Article 3. The par value of shares is one hundred dollars.

Article 4. The period of existence (not to exceed fifty years) is fifty years.

Article 5. The purpose for which it is created: To conduct a Building and Loan Association for the accumulation of funds for the issuance and sale of stock; all stock, except the ten thousand dollars full paid stock, shall be paid for by installments; all of the funds raised by the sale of all stock are to be loaned on approved real estate security, and upon which interest may be charged and collected for the profit of the stockholders, the same to be repaid in installments; to acquire title by foreclosure or purchase of real estate upon which loans have been made, and to improve, lease and sell same; to borrow money and to hypothecate its securities; and to do all things incident to the conduct of a building and loan association.

Article 6. The right and powers that may be exercised by this corporation are those conferred by the provisions of Chapter 24, Mississippi Code, 1906.

Article 7. The right and powers that may be exercised by this corporation are those conferred by the provisions of Chapter 24, Mississippi Code, 1906.

Article 8. The right and powers that may be exercised by this corporation are those conferred by the provisions of Chapter 24, Mississippi Code, 1906.

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## Cotton

### Is Going to Market.

All over the cotton belt, loading platforms are piled high with "the staple of the South," ready for shipment to the mills. The 1924 crop will bring millions of dollars to the growers, and the distribution of this money will benefit everybody.

Just at this time it is interesting to remember that U. S. Department of Agriculture figures for last year show that the average farm price paid to the producer for 100 pounds of cotton, was \$27.50, whereas, the railroads received an average of 68¢ for hauling each 100 pounds to market.

These figures indicate that in cotton, as in all other commodities, the freight rate represents a relatively small percentage of the cost, and is not a controlling factor in the determination of prices.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad directly serves more than half of the cotton-producing states; its tonnage during 1923 totaling approximately 9,000 cars.



### "IT AIN'T GOIN' TO RAIN NO MOAH!"

The man who wrote that popular song didn't live in this neck of the woods, or he would have known that the fall rainy season is due to start pretty soon. Leaves are commencing to drop. Cooler weather is just a few weeks off. Winter will be here again before you know it.

### THE WISE CITIZEN PREPARES FOR IT NOW AND GETS HIS HOUSE AND PREMISES IN ORDER.

## Paint is Protection

Get it on now and it will pay for itself in the way it protects the house, barn or garage through the winter. Put in those broken window strips and replace all cracked or missing glass NOW.

### MAKE A NOTE OF THE THINGS YOU NEED IN PAINTS AND GLASS AND HARDWARE AND LET US SAVE YOU MONEY ON THE JOB.

## JOS. O. MAUFFRAY

BAY ST. LOUIS, MISS.

### OPEN THE YEAR ROUND. AMERICAN PLAN.

## HOTEL WESTON,

ON THE BEACH  
BAY ST. LOUIS, MISS.

Is completed and now open to the Public. Thoroughly equipped and every modern convenience afforded.

CUISINE AND SERVICE UNEXCELLED.

Have Sunday Dinner at The Weston. Local as well as transient trade catered to. Inquiries solicited.

### THE BAY HOTEL COMPANY.

## Coal Coal.

WE SLL THE BEST GRADES OF ALABAMA DOM STIC COAL

Two Sizes: Fancy And Small Lump.

## Bay Ice And Light Plant.

Phone 28.

For New York Novelties at New Orleans Prices

## The Pine Tree Shop

127 MAIN STREET

Echo Ads. are Productive and Profitable.



# BAY ST. LOUIS SPORTS.

## THEY'RE OFF!

Rock-a-Chaws Get Flying Start—De-Molay, 5 to 0.

The St. Stanislaus Rock-a-Chaws started the local football season on Sunday last by trimming the De-Molays, of New Orleans, to the tune of 5 to 0. Averaging the second team's defeat of last year with some to spare. At no time of the play was the Rock-a-Chaws in anything like danger.

The first quarter was scoreless and was due to a fumble in the second play on the visitors' twenty-yard line, where the ball had been carried by the oncoming Rocks; on the fourth down the enemy punted to the Rocks' 55-yard line. Slade carried it back but a short distance before being thrown. A pass was tried, but it was intercepted and brought back to the 55-yard line. The De-Molays then tried to buck the Rock line, but failed to make any gain at all, the punt on fourth down went out of bounds at the 42-yard. Baquet took the ball for eight yards off tackle and Slade followed in order for first down. The quarter went to its end scoreless with both teams feeling over for soft plays.

In the second quarter the fighting Rock-a-Chaws set their jaws, and the fur began to fly after three minutes of play. A pass, Baron to Zeke, netted a first down; Jaubert took the ball round end for a short advance, then a line buck and 20 yards via the aerial route; Baron to Bonura, put the pigskin on the DeMolay 5-yard line; three bucks and on the fourth down Jaubert goes through for six points. The try for extra point by the back line failed.

Hitting the iron while it was hot seemed to be the Rock-a-Chaw slogan, for they went at it with buck and nail and by a series of bucks and end runs brought the oval to the enemy's territory. Zeke caught a pass from Baron and was forced out of bounds on DeMolay's 20-yard line; he, however, came back and in the next play caught another pass and went over the line for the second touchdown; Baron skirting end for the extra point. Two scores in less than six minutes.

With four minutes to play the ball got into action; a bad kick off kept the oval in field center, DeMolay could do nothing with the ball, and when it got into the possession of the Rocks a beautiful pass from Baron to Toups, who made a grand run of 35 yards with perfect interference by Heydel and Bonura, and scored touchdown. Extra point failed.

The half ended with the score 10 to 0.

The third quarter was not so rich in points as its predecessor, only one touchdown being registered. Bonura kicked off and the ball went to DeMolay's five-yard line, from which it was carried back to their 30-yard line, where the runner dropped the oval, a Rock-a-Chaw falling on it. Baron went round end for nine yards and Baquet takes it over for first down on the enemy's 10-yard. Two line bucks put the pigskin over for a score, but extra point was missed. After kickoff a DeMolay warrior put a bit of pep in the game when they went tearing down the field with the DeMolay 45-yard line and ran the oval on a run that seemed to carry something with it, but he was downed by Zaunbrocker after twenty-five yards.

The fourth quarter was a runaway for the locals when they ran up 25 points on excellent football work. Baquet intercepted a pass on the DeMolay 45-yard line and ran the oval on a run that seemed to carry something with it, but he was downed by Zaunbrocker after twenty-five yards. After kickoff a DeMolay warrior put a bit of pep in the game when they went tearing down the field with the DeMolay 45-yard line and ran the oval on a run that seemed to carry something with it, but he was downed by Zaunbrocker after twenty-five yards.

The Rock-a-Chaws netted 487 yds. gain to the DeMolays' 9, and 17 first downs to the visitors' 2.

Tom Holden, recruit, left for home on Wednesday.

Viada reported and Holden's shoes are ready to be filled, if such a thing is necessary.

Charlie Jaubert has struck his long suit, it seems. Baseball's not in it with the pigskin, is it Charles?

Big Zeke's not a "Star," he's a Planet.

Samson's the cheese at quarter, and by Thanksgiving that Baron-Bonura aerial will be worth squinting at.

Bon Jour, Monsieur Baquet!

You've got the STUFF, Rock-a-Chaws, make the slogan: THEY CAN'T SCORE!

Real Gratitude.

"Your medicine has helped me wonderfully," wrote the grateful woman. "A month ago I could not spank the baby, and now I am able to thrash my husband. Heaven bless you."

Ain't He a Brute?

"Help, help!" cried the cave man's wife, running wildly to her mate, "a saber-toothed tiger is chasing mother."

"Aw, what do I care what happens to a saber-toothed tiger," growled the Neanderthal.

## BIG TIME AT VICTORY

For Monday Night, October 13th.  
Peterson to Meet LeGrande.  
Grover Malini-Merlin Wilde  
in Semi.

The Legionaires are to entertain on Monday evening around at the Victory Arena with a card that should draw with greater power than a fly-biscuit.

Big Peterson, the Long Boy of Kiln, is matched with Emile LeGrande. Peterson weighs 175 lbs. and stands 6 feet 3 inches, while LeGrande rises to a point where the tape registers 6 feet 4 inches and weighs 180 lbs.

Both are powerful men and a scrap between them is worth going miles to witness. Wallops will be exchanged between these two that would set an ordinary man's family to wearing crepe, and there's not the smallest chance of either escaping from the ring without getting a sock that would set the writer looking for a shotgun.

The big fellow from the Kiln is well known and a very popular boy with the local sports, he having stood off some very good ones, including Russell Manieri, Perrin and Gus Betz. He K. O'd the latter in the sixth round on August 11th. It is rumored that Peterson will be taken under the wing of Paul LeCroix, the man who is responsible for the rise of Kid Carlin.

In Emile LeGrande the local sports will see a man who is noted for his giant strength and his tireless fighter over in France with the A. E. F. and won decisions over some of the best in the army. Since returning he has been engaged in pursuits other than the ring, but has kept himself in remarkable fitness. Working out at Dad Manieri's, he has not forgotten the game and the railbirds are ready to bet on his chances. The bout will go eight rounds to a decision.

Carded to fight in the semi-final are two who are known to the locals and a good bout is looked for. The two are Grover Malini, of Kiln, and Merlin Wilde, of New Orleans, and they will go over the eight-round route.

Good preliminaries are in course of arrangement and altogether the card will be made a very pleasing one.

It is understood that Manager Paul LeCroix will attend the fight, accompanied by no less a personage than Amos "Kid" Carlin, whom the fight world is looking forward to as the coming bantam champion. Carlin will be introduced to the local fans from the ring.

For the extra point.

The last score, which ran the grand total up to the half hundred, was made when Jaubert intercepted a pass on the DeM. 20-yard line and Heydel carried the ball through center for the touchdown; extra point failing.

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The Youngster Meant Well.

"I've come to fix that old tub in the kitchen."

"Oh, mamma, here's the doctor to see the cook."

# PROCEEDINGS BOARD MAYOR AND CITY ALDERMEN, SEPT.

(Continued from Page One.)

in the school fund and city fund to pay current expenses, and whereas Chapter 178, of the Laws of 1913, empowers all municipalities to borrow money pending the collection of taxes of the current year, it is necessary to borrow money to pay all current expenses from said funds; therefore,

Be it Resolved, That the Mayor, W. Webb, be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to borrow \$3,000.00 for school fund, \$3,000.00 for city fund, total amount \$6,000.00 or so much thereof as may be necessary, and deposit same to the credit of said school and city funds in such amounts as he thinks proper that the Mayor and other city officials are hereby authorized and empowered to sign a note or other obligation, obligating the city to pay such amounts not later than the 15th day of February, 1925.

Approved in open Board this 4th day of October, 1924.  
S. J. LADNER, Secretary.

Moved by Alderman R. S. Blazek, seconded by Alderman L. C. Carver, and carried, that the city advertise for laying approximately 1,800 feet of 4-inch cast iron pipe on Main street.

CITY OF BAY ST. LOUIS—MERCHANTS' BANK AND TRUST CO.

CITY DEPOSITORY.

STATEMENT FOR SEPTEMBER, 1924.

BOND FUND.

Balance on hand last report, \$224.35

Sept. 30, Int. 3rd quarter, 1924, 1.13

By warrants to Board, \$225.48

Balance, \$225.48

CITY FUND.

Balance on hand last report, \$4,562.41

10-1, Recd. Albert Jones, R. W. 41.34

10-1, Recd. W. H. McDaniel, R. W. 62.00

10-1, Recd. R. W. Webb, R. W. 2.50

10-1, Recd. P. H. Egloff, R. W. 1.50

10-1, Recd. J. O. Neal, R. W. 19.50

10-1, Recd. meat insp. fees, R. W. 17.70

9-30, Interest 3rd quarter, 1924, 13.06

Credits—

By warrants to Board, \$4,723.01

Balance, \$4,723.01

COLORADO SCHOOL FUND.

Balance on hand last report, \$375.14

9-30, Interest 3rd quarter, 1924, 1.80

Credits—

By warrants to Board, \$377.03

Balance, \$377.03

MUNICIPAL IMP. FUND.

Balance on hand last report, \$809.18

9-30-24, Interest 3rd quarter, 1924, 3.53

Credits—

By warrants to Board, \$812.71

Balance, \$812.71

SCHOOL FUND.

Balance on hand last report, \$911.34

9-30-24, Interest 3rd quarter, 1924, 4.83

Credits—

By warrants to Board, \$916.17

Balance, \$916.17

SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

Balance on hand last report, \$780.00

9-30-24, Interest 3rd quarter, 1924, 3.69

Credits—

By warrants to Board, \$783.69

Balance, \$783.69

SINKING BOND FUND.

Balance on hand last report, \$3,122.22

9-30-24, Int. 3rd quarter, 1924, 15.92

Credits—

By warrants to Board, \$3,138.14

Balance, \$3,138.14

STREET FUND.

Balance on hand last report, \$400.74

9-30-24, Int. 3rd quarter, 1924, .36

Credits—

By warrants to Board, \$401.10

Balance, \$401.10

WATERWORKS FUND.

Balance on hand last report, \$6,308.01

10-1-24, Recd. P. H. Egloff, R. W. 508.54

9-30-24, Int. 3rd quarter, 1924, 15.30

Credits—

By warrants to Board, \$6,831.85

Balance, \$6,831.85

RECAPITULATION.

Bond Fund, \$225.48

City Fund, \$4,723.01

Colorado School Fund, \$375.14

Municipal Improvement Fund, \$812.71

School Fund, \$916.17

School Building Fund, \$783.69

Sinking Bond Fund, \$3,138.14

Street Fund, \$401.10

Waterworks Fund, \$6,831.85

Total, \$22,415.55

The following bills were allowed, approved and ordered paid out of the following funds:

CITY FUND.

8, 15, 24, Merchants Bank, fgt. on gravel, \$34.45

9, 16, 24, Merchants Bank, fgt. on gravel, 67.14

9, 19, 24, Merchants Bank, fgt. on gravel, 62.23

9, 22, 24, Merchants Bank, fgt. on gravel, 148.34

R. W. Webb, Mayor's salary, Rev. Asst. M. Rolfs, special meeting, 40.00

G. V. Blazek, Alderman salary, Rev. Asst. M. Rolfs, special meeting, 30.00

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